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TO THE
BISHOP OF LITCHFIELD.

On the Speech which he made respecting Spanish America, at the last grand Meeting of the London Bible Society.

15th Sept. 1824.

BISHOP,

EXCUSE me, if I do not treat you with much ceremony. Since the affair of the Right Reverend Father in God, JOCELYN, uncle of your brother Bible-man, the *Earl of Roden*, with whom I had such sport a little while ago; since the affair of the MITRED JOCELYN and his mate MOVELLY, of the GUARDS; since that time, and especially since the *escape of Movelly*, I have been less disposed to be over-ceremonious with *Protestant* bishops.

I am about to address you, Bishop, upon the subject of your Speech, or, of the speech imputed to you, as made at the last grand Bible Meeting at a Tavern in

London. But, before I enter on this my matter, let me (having just named MOVELLY); let me ask you, Bishop, whether you think that any of the miracles of PRINCE HOHENLOHE, or any of the miracles, ancient or modern, of the Church of Rome, exceeds the miracle that was wrought in the case of JOHN MOVELLY, a soldier of the King of England's Guards? It is easy to conceive how JOCELYN, the Bishop, got away clear: he had only to get a passport, take boat, and quit the soil of England. But how, without a miracle, was Movelly to get away? He was a soldier in the Guards; his company was quartered in a barrack; the moment he was let out on bail, he became answerable at roll-call in his barrack; when the time for trial came, there he would be in his barrack, unless he DESERTED; and, could he desert without being taken? Can he have remained all this time in the kingdom, and not have been discovered? Yet, this MOVELLY, this common soldier of the King's

Guards, comes out from the prison, is *bailed out*, (and that a *miracle* of itself); and he, at once, **VANISHES FROM OFF THE FACE OF THE EARTH!** He is never more heard of, though there are all the officers of his regiment, and thousands of others of most vigilant persons, whose duty it is to look after him, and, indeed, of some of these it is the duty to account for him, in some way or other.

Again, then, Bishop, let me ask you, whether you are not ready to say, that this, our great *Protestant* miracle, is equal to any afforded us in the exploits of the Catholics, ancient or modern. You see *other misdoers* in England and Ireland are *hunted up*; how they are pursued to the East and West Indies, to Canada, all the world over. But, as to Movelly, not only is he *not pursued*; he is let out of prison; and he vanishes, *though a soldier in the King's Guards*. There was something miraculous in this common soldier having men come to his prison to him, to be bound for him in the sum of *two hundred pounds!* This was something *miraculous*; but the miracle was not so striking as that of his *vanishing from the face of the earth*; which he did, mind; for, if he had not, he must,

long ago, have been heard of at his regiment.

Let us hear no more, then, of their Catholic braggings about miracles; at least, let them be silent until they have come up to this miracle. They pretend that they perform *cures* of maladies of the human body; but, here is a mortal melted into air; or actually going, like the prophet of old, *off from the face of the earth*, without any change in his corporeal appearance. A "*mantle*" he had not; and, really, it is matter of great curiosity, whether he vanished in his *red jacket*, and in that curious *hat* and *feather!* I almost think that I see him arriving in his new region. How the inhabitants stare! How they flock round: how they pester him with questions as to the way he got out of the Police-prisons: how they torment him to know what kind creature it was *who sent men to be bound for him*; how anxious they are to be informed of all the lucky circumstances attending him!

Again, I say, let us hear no more about their Catholic miracles, till they can produce us one equal to this. SIR HARCOURT LEES seems to disbelieve in modern miracles altogether. But what does he call this, then?

Is there no miracle here? What! common soldier vanish in this way; and that, too, without a miracle!

Having asked you this question, Bishop, let me now proceed to the subject of my Letter. Your Speech (or the one imputed to you by the newspapers), which I shall presently insert, was partly *statement of fact*; partly *prophetic*; and partly a *declaration of wishes*. It was in the following words: "The Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry moved the next resolution, 'That the Thanks of the Meeting should be given to Lord Teignmouth, President of the Society, for his unceasing attention to the interests of the Institution.' The Noble and Rev. Prelate, in adverting to the various efforts made of late by the Society, *congratulated* the Meeting upon the prospect now opening to their view in Colombia, and contrasted the *progress which the Society was now making in that newly-formed Government* with the spirit of bigotry and persecution that disgraced the first introduction of Christianity among that people. The consequence was, that despotism, civil and religious, had covered that land and impaired her moral energies—had made

"it the seat of superstition—the very fastness of Papal power [cheers]; but the storm had at length subsided, and they were now permitted, under the guidance of Him who 'guided the whirlwind and directed the storm,' to spread through that country the glorious tidings of 'peace on earth, and good-will toward men.'" [Cheers.]

The scene of action was the FREEMASONS' TAVERN; a very suitable place! Now, mind, Bishop, I do not pretend to assert, that you uttered these words. I only say, that I find this passage in the Morning Chronicle newspaper; that it has not been disowned by you, in that paper, at least; and that I comment on it as a *publication*, without imputing it to you.

In remarking upon this Speech, the first thing is, *the facts* that it states; and these facts are admirably calculated to deceive and injure many people in this country. The Speech talks of the progress which the Bible Society is making in *Colombia*; meaning the fine provinces of *New Granada* and *Venezuela*. I will use the nickname, *Colombia*, because the country is better known, at this time, in England by that name. This Colombia, then, we are told,

is getting fast under the influence of the Bible Society. Besides this, it is said to be *making great progress in civil and religious liberty*. In a part of the Report read at this Meeting, it is said that the fields of South America "are already white for the harvest." All this is merely the slang of miserable cant; but it infers, take it altogether, that the revolution is nearly or quite completed in Spanish America; and that, in short, those countries will very soon be, if they are not even now, freed from the dominion of popery and of Spain.

This is certainly the conclusion which ninety-nine hundredths of the people would draw from this Speech and this Report. It is of great consequence, therefore, that the public be undeceived as to this matter; and this is the more necessary, seeing that great numbers of persons really lay out their money in the hope of receiving interest from these new States. No very great while ago, a person came to me, at Kensington, almost in a state of absolute despair. Word was brought to me, in my study, that a person below wished to speak to me to have my advice. I happened to be very busily engaged, and told the bearer of the message to tell this to the person, and to re-

quest a second call. The messenger told me that the person was greatly agitated and was *crying*. I went down: we were in a room by ourselves; this unfortunate person told me that he had been in easy and happy pecuniary circumstances; but that he had *bought Spanish Bonds to the amount of nearly the whole of his property*, and that he, his wife and family were now ruined; for, that he had just been to ask for the payment of his dividends or interest, and that he learned that no more interest was to be paid on those Bonds. To see, standing before me, one of these victims to the delusions of the London newspapers; to behold his indescribable agitation; to see him endeavouring to drive back the tears from his eyes, took from me all thought of reproaching him with not having followed my advice instead of that of the London newspapers. I spoke to him with kindness, and expressed deep sorrow for his loss. I found that he had bought in the infernal Bonds at *seventy-five*, and that he could now sell them for only *twenty*. Here were *fifty-five* pounds lost, upon every seventy-five pounds of his fortune.

I will extend this digressive anecdote a little further, in order to show how people of this de-

scription reason. I told him that his Bonds were not worth one farthing; that my advice was, that he should sell *them immediately, while they would fetch twenty*; that he would still have *something* left; but that if he kept the Bonds, he would at last have *nothing*; for, it was nothing short of madness to believe that those Bonds would ever be paid by the King of Spain. Upon this he observed, that there must certainly be some prospect of their being finally paid, or else they would not be worth the twenty which they now were worth. In vain did I endeavour to convince him that the whole was a mere gamble, and that the money was given, not on account of the worth of the Bonds, but on account of the change attached to them; and that, besides, not one person out of a thousand, nor out of ten thousand, was able duly to estimate that chance; that the far greater part of the public pin their faith upon the public newspapers: and that, therefore, men still gave money for that which was positively without worth. Our conversation ended by his saying that he would follow my advice, which was bottomed upon the principle, that it was better to possess a bare competence than to expose oneself

to the manifest risk of dying a pauper.

Now, Bishop, this Speech which the newspapers impute to you, is well calculated to produce numerous instances of that ruin of which I have here given a specimen. It is, therefore, necessary to show that the Speech is false, and, for this purpose, to take a view of the prospects of the revolutionists in the Spanish and Portuguese Colonies. There are *Mexican Bonds, Peruvian Bonds, Chilian Bonds, Colombian Bonds, and Brazilian Bonds*, and, I believe also, *Buenos Ayres Bonds*. I am fully satisfied that all these will share the fate of the Spanish Bonds; and for this my opinion, I will now give some reasons. As to Mexico, which contains one half of the whole of the population of the Spanish Colonies, it is not pretended, even by the newspapers, that there is any thing resembling a Government (other than that of the King of Spain) existing in that country. There are chiefs at the heads of bands; there are plunderers, calling themselves patriots; but everywhere does the main body of the people hold those patriots in abhorrence. Any thing like a revolution has never been but partial in Mexico. The American States have sent official

agents thither. The Americans are not the last people in the world to wish to dip their hands into mines of silver. There is nothing in their Creed, either religious or political, which forbids them to profit from the confusion of their neighbours, and to enter into a league with plunderers. But, they have been able to make no treaty with the Mexicans. They have found nobody in Mexico worth treating with; and the very last American newspapers tell us, that the late events in Old Spain have "put to silence nine-tenths of the *friends of liberty*." So that, there appears to be not the smallest prospect of any thing in Mexico to prevent the re-establishment of the King's authority.

CHILI appears to have returned quietly under the authority of the Spaniards, the chiefs in that country declaring that their hostility was to their rebel Cortes, and not to their lawful Sovereign. We must not rely too much upon newspapers; but, they have recently told us of an application of Lord COCHRANE to the "*Chilian Government*" for the payment of certain sums due to him from that Government. The answer was a *refusal to pay him*, accompanied with reproaches and insults. This

alone shows the situation of CHILI; and the positive accounts that we receive, most distinctly declare the recognition of the King's authority in that province.

PERU was, we were told, completely in the hands of the Republicans. Any man who should have affected to doubt of the complete establishment of a Republican Government in PERU, would have been turned from them as a person not fit to be conversed with. But now, behold, it is confessed that LIMA is in possession of those who acknowledge the authority of the King. Those chiefs who were looked upon as Republicans, have issued a furious proclamation against the deliverer, BOLIVAR, who has been compelled to retreat towards Colombia, and who does not escape censure from the people of Colombia itself. This change has been effected, not by troops or ships sent from Spain; but merely by the chiefs themselves, whose minds have been operated upon merely by the recent events in Old Spain. The simple fact of the *possession of Cadiz by the French*, that simple fact has effected the counter revolution in PERU.

COLOMBIA, which it seemed to be almost madness not to regard as completely annihilated from Spain,

has, in fact, *no Government*. The people are already beginning to cry out against BOLIVAR. Not that BOLIVAR is other than what he was; but that things have changed in Old Spain; that the Cortes have been put down; that the French are in possession of Cadiz, and that the leading Revolutionists have been punished. COLOMBIA is in the neighbourhood of the HAVANNAH. It is said that the French have sent a Messenger to Colombia, to assure the Revolutionists *that they will send no forces against them*. They would be fools, indeed, if they did, seeing that those Provinces, fatigued and harassed by different factions, will naturally return under a Government that shall give them peace and security. The partisans of what is called South American freedom are in a state of inexpressible anxiety with regard to the fate of BOLIVAR. Well they may; for on his fate depends that of their favourite Government of Colombia, which was to give us such a boundless market for cottons and knives and daggers and pistols, and all sorts of deadly weapons.

The BRAZILS, that better half of the kingdom of Portugal, is called an "*Empire*;" and, curious thing, the Emperor is the son and

heir of the King of Portugal! It is madness to believe that that Emperor is not acting in concert with his father. To believe the contrary of this, is to proclaim oneself for a downright idiot. Who was fool enough to believe that the son of the King of Sardinia was serious, when he was stuck up as the destroyer of the kingdom to which he was heir? and who can be fool enough to believe differently with regard to the son of the King of Portugal? Newspapers are not to be relied upon for any facts that they state; but, in the course of a certain period, a series of circumstances drop out through their columns; and, it appears to be pretty well ascertained, that, sometime ago, Lord COCHRANE, who appears, somehow or other to have been in the service of this Emperor of the BRAZILS, captured a number of European Portuguese merchant ships, and took them into port, to have them condemned as prizes to himself, his officers, and crews. Repeated accounts have stated, that the *Emperor of the BRAZILS would not allow of this condemnation!* This account has been repeated many times over, under different dates. It appears, too, from more recent accounts, that there is a *Commodore Taylor* who has had

the chief command of this famous Emperor's naval force; and we hear nothing more of the office or functions of Lord COCHRANE. To be sure, all is vague and uncertain as to these matters; but what does this prove, other than that there is *nothing settled at the Brazils*? Besides this, we have proclamations of this curious Emperor, to show us that the *country is divided*; one part of it wanting one sort of Government, and another part of it wanting another. Can any man in his senses believe that this country will not return under the dominion of Portugal; or, at any rate, can any man in his senses believe that this is a country to *lend money to*? Will the King of Portugal voluntarily give up the better half of his kingdom? Will the holy Allies suffer him to do it, if he would?

BUENOS AYRES is in a state very little better than any of the rest. Even the Americans, who have acknowledged the independence of BUENOS AYRES, say, that the Government is wholly inefficient; and that the country will finally follow the fate of CHILI, *be that fate what it may*. In all human probability, the people, worn out by a state of uncertainty, torn to pieces by different factions, plundered and insulted by

upstarts and adventurers, will finally call back the despotic Government of Spain, in order to obtain something like repose and security.

There are some remarks which apply generally to the whole of these disturbed provinces, and first, all the letters which are published in our newspapers as coming recently from those countries, suffer to peep out this important fact; namely, that the *recent events in Spain* have done much everywhere in changing the opinions of men. Those events naturally would have this effect. They would necessarily fill the Royalists with hope, and the Insurgents with fear. Another fact, still more important is this, that the *Priests* have everywhere the greatest influence over the people; that they were not so unfriendly to the revolutions *as long as the Cortes remained in power*. No: for rather than be under the government of a Cortes, which was confiscating and selling church lands, they would be under independent governments of their own; but, the the confiscating and loan-jobbing Cortes having been put down, they returned back to their attachment to Old Spain. They see the House of Bourbon in complete possession of Old Spain; they

see France at the back of Spain, and Austria and Russia at the back of France; they see all these powers wishing for a restoration of the colonies to the King of Spain; they know that such restoration is agreeable to the interests and the wishes of all these powers; they have every inducement to endeavour to put an end to the revolt; and who is mad enough to believe that they will not exert those endeavours to the utmost?

It is true that England wishes to separate the Colonies from Spain for ever. Her Secretary for Foreign Affairs has, indeed, distinctly declared, that those Colonies are independent IN FACT. In fact, or in fact not, he and his colleagues have not thought proper to declare them independent *in law*. On the contrary, the Lord Chancellor has, in his Court, declared, and very properly and wisely declared, that he knew of no such state, as the State of Colombia. The loan-making patriots of New Granada and Venezuela are not only vexed but surprised that the English Government do not declare Colombia independent. Nothing is so cheap as a declaration: two pennyworth of paper, and eight pennyworth of writing, are quite

sufficient for the purpose. But, there are consequences growing out of an *acknowledgment of independence*; and, one of the French papers put this extremely well when it said: "You will declare *BOLIVAR* to be the head of the lawful government of Colombia: you will acknowledge him as such: but if the King of Spain should hang *BOLIVAR* as a rebel; will you send ships and troops, to avenge the death of *BOLIVAR*?"

This was the pinching question, and the French writer knew that our Ministers must answer in the negative. The loan-making patriots of Colombia; they who would, if they could, mortgage the land of New Granada and Venezuela to the Jews of London, and pocket the proceeds themselves, or squander them, as the Cortes of Spain did the amount of the Spanish Bonds: these patriots are "surprised" that England does not acknowledge their independence. The surprise of these honest gentlemen arises from the wonderful profundity of their ignorance. That they do not know that England has a fundholder debt, a dead-weight debt, and a pauper debt; and that she has, at least, ten millions of the poorest, most ragged, and worst fed people upon

the face of the whole earth. They do not know that she has a Small-Note Bill to spread paper-money about the country, in order to keep up the price of corn. They have no notion of the effect that a panic would produce upon this paper-money. In short, they do not know that the very sound of *war* would be destruction to the whole System. Their ignorance of these things is the cause of their surprise.

What a figure do we make with regard to this South America! We declare that they are, in fact, independent; but our Lord Chancellor says, he knows of no such States. Our Jews lend them money; but our Government will not say: we recognise you as independent States. We are all forward to say, that such independence would be of the greatest possible benefit to us. Yet, no one step is taken even to acknowledge that independence to exist. When we wish for a thing most anxiously, and when we do nothing to accomplish that thing, the conclusion is inevitable, namely, that we dare not.

Well, then, Bishop, is it to act properly to put forth reports and speeches calculated to induce people to lend their money to these States, as they are called? It

appears to me, and I think it must so appear to every rational man, that great naval and military aid on the part of England is absolutely necessary to the giving of real independence to any of the Spanish American Colonies. To suppose that such aid will be given, is despicable raving. It is as much madness as to suppose that aid will come from China for the purpose. Speculators in loans do well enough with Colombian and other Bonds; but ought individuals to be encouraged to adventure their money in such a way?

Having now, Mr. Bishop, disposed of this part of my subject, let me ask you what you mean by our spreading throughout the Spanish Colonies, "the glad tidings of *peace* on earth?" That which we have done for the South Americans towards actually accomplishing their independence, amounts to nothing at all; but, there is no question that we have, by our conduct, and particularly by the loans that have been made here, given great encouragement to the revolvers, and have thus prolonged the murderous work in those colonies. When the French revolted against their king, our Government prohibited the making of any loans in England to those revolvers. By these

loans, and by several of our other acts, we have greatly assisted to feed the flame in South America. I am not questioning our right to do this. I am not even, at present, questioning the morality of it; but, at any rate, is it "PEACE" that we have been endeavouring to promote in those countries? Is it the glad tidings of *peace* that we have been conveying to the shores of New Granada? Rivers of blood have been shed in that country; and if, after all, it should return under the dominion of *Old Spain*, how shall we look, when we tell the world that we have been spreading peace throughout the land?

You were pleased to talk, Mr. Bishop, "of the despotism, civil and religious, that existed in the Spanish Colonies." I before asked you to point out to me some proofs of this despotism. According to all the accounts that I have ever read or heard, the people of those countries led happier lives than almost any other people in the world. The Roman Catholic religion was rigorously enforced; but never, during whole centuries, were there committed, in that whole country, so many acts of severity as have been committed under the Protestant religion, in one single year, upon

the people of Ireland. Mr. Bishop, you are a RYDER; you are the brother of Lord HARROWBY, and of Richard RYDER. You ought to understand something of the laws of this country, and of those relating to religion, at any rate. You ought to know that Ireland, almost the whole of the people of which remain faithful to the ancient religion of their forefathers, was subjected to laws passed by Protestants, to the following effect: That a Catholic father, if any one of his sons become a Protestant, shall not sell, mortgage, or dispose, or leave legacies out of his estate, by whatever title he may hold it:—that a Catholic father shall not, under penalty of five hundred pounds, be guardian to, or have the custody of, his own children:—that if the child of a Catholic, though ever so young, declares itself to be a Protestant, it shall be taken from its own father, and placed with a Protestant relation:—that no Protestant, having an estate in Ireland, shall marry with a Catholic, in or out of Ireland:—that no Catholic shall purchase any manors, or take any lease for a term exceeding thirty-one years: if a farm thus taken by a Catholic, produce in profit more than one-third of the amount of the rent, the *first Protestant*

who discovers the rate of profit may dispossess the Catholic and enter upon the lease himself:— if a Protestant die possessed of any kind of property, which, in regular succession, would descend to a Catholic heir, the property shall be given to the nearest Protestant relation, just as if the Catholic heir were dead:—if the child of a Catholic turn Protestant, the parent is to be called upon to make a full declaration on oath of the value of every species of property that he has, and the Court of Chancery is to give as much of it as it pleases to the Protestant child:—if a Catholic wife turn Protestant, she is to have a share of her husband's estate and effects, notwithstanding any will or voluntary disposition of her husband:—that a Catholic teaching school, publicly or privately, or as usher to a Protestant, shall be prosecuted as a Popish regular convict:—that any Catholic priest turning Protestant, shall receive thirty pounds a year. That merchants or others losing property by privateers, during any war with a Catholic prince, shall be reimbursed by a levy made by Catholics only:—that all marriages between Protestants and Catholics shall be null and void:—that every Catholic priest celebrating a mar-

riage contrary to law, shall be hanged! There, Mr. BISHOP.

Those are some of the laws under which our fellow-subjects of Ireland have lived. Will you be so good as to help me to some book of laws or of history, where I can find any thing to match this, as relating to Spanish America? Talk to me not, then, of "*that despotism, civil and religious,*" which you so boldly tell us, covered the land in South America. In that country, no religion but the Catholic was tolerated. As far as I know, very severe punishments were inflicted upon all those who attempted to practice any other religion; and far be it from me to attempt to justify or excuse any such severities. But what part of the world, except these Protestant countries, ever heard of laws such as those that I have been describing? What part of the world ever heard of severities like these? And, pray mark the great difference in the two cases: under the Spanish Government there had never been but *one religion*. That religion had always been the religion of the country. Whoever were punished on account of religion, were punished for their presumption, in *departing from the religion of their fathers*; but our unfortu-

nate fellow-subjects of Ireland, and also our not much less unfortunate Catholic fellow-subjects of England, have had cruelties, endless in number, and boundless in magnitude, heaped upon them for their matchless fidelity, in *adhering to the religion of their fathers!*

And what is the *freedom*, what the *peace*, which you would give to the Catholics of Spanish America? You talk of the "*scat of superstition*," and of the "*fastnesses of papal power*." Would you, then, treat them to a Protestant church, such as the Irish have been treated to? Would you regale them with laws, such as those, some of which I have related above? Is this the sort of liberty, *civil and religious*, that you would give them in exchange for their present uniformity of faith? You must mean, that it is desirable to change their religion and to make them Protestants; and, of course, you must mean, that the English method ought to be adopted.

Your Society pretend that they have circulated such a parcel of Bibles in Spanish America, that they have "*already made her fields white for the harvest*." Now I propose to them to print a cheap little tract: faith, it must not be a

little one, containing a list of the Protestant laws made with regard to the Catholics of England and of Ireland, and describing, at the same time, the actual situation of the six millions of Irish Catholics. Tell them that their churches have been taken from them and given to their bitterest enemies; tell them (for what need you tell them more), of the bloody battle of Skibbereen. But if you must tell them more, tell them of the dress and of the diet of the Irish Catholics; tell them, above all things, of the sunset and sunrise law; and of the transportation without Trial by Jury. If these do not make them in love with your "*civil and religious liberty*," the devil must be in their hard hearts. They must be insensible brutes, indeed, not to be eager to embrace a system, under which whole parishes at a time receive the extreme unction, as a preparation for death from starvation!

And, now, as to those *moral effects* which you are pleased to anticipate from the establishment of what you call the Government of Colombia; and, particularly, from the wide circulation of Bibles in the country. Was there ever, do you think, at any one time, so many persons in prison amongst the whole of the twenty millions of

Spanish subjects in the Colonies, as there are constantly in prison in five counties in England, take them on an average? These may be matters of guess; things which we cannot ascertain. But let us take a Parliamentary Report; that of Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S Committee. In that Report one witness (a parson) says, that the common people are as bad and immoral as they can be; and that he does not believe that any thing will mend them. His words are these:—"The effect of the present system of employing labourers has been dreadful: it has totally demoralized the lower orders. It has made them poachers, thieves, and robbers: in short, it is scarcely possible for me to explain to the Committee the dreadful state of demoralization to which the lower orders are reduced for want of employment. The pittance allowed to sustain life has driven those to despair who still cherished the feelings of honesty, while it has made those, who are more void of principle, poachers, thieves, and robbers." Being asked whether he thinks that a small increase of wages would improve the conduct and habits of labourers employed on farms, and who receive money

from the rates, he answers, "I fear it would be difficult for them to acquire good habits, *the bad ones are so firmly established.*"

This witness, who is called the REVEREND ANTHONY COLLETT, and who says he lives at Haveningham Rectory in Suffolk, says, in another place, "In the generality of parishes, from five to forty labourers have been without employment; loitering about during the day, engaged in idle games, insulting passengers on their road, or else consuming their time in sleep, that they might be more ready and active in the hours of darkness. The weekly allowances cannot supply more than food; how then are clothing, firing, and rent to be provided? by robbery and plunder; and those so artfully contrived and effected, that discovery has been impossible. Picklock keys have readily opened our barns and granaries. The lower orders of artificers, and, even, in one or two instances, small farmers have joined the gangs, consisting of from ten to twenty men, and corn has been sold, by sample, in the market, of such mixed qualities by these small farmers, that competent judges have as-

"sured me it must have been
"stolen from different barns, and
"could not have been produced
"from their occupations."

Such, Bishop, is the account which one of your own parsons gives of the *morality* of the most numerous class of the people of this country, in which Bibles have been circulated to such an extent, that they half fill some of the Pawn-brokers' shops. This amazing circulation, and the effects of it, are, as your brother, our great President of the Council, observed, "the *Lord's doing*, and marvellous, indeed, was the success "in their eyes"! Marvellous, indeed, according to the account of the REVEREND ANTHONY COLLETT! And, pray observe, Bishop, that it is not to the natural disposition of the people that Mr. COLLETT describes these effects, but to the *system* under which the people live. What hard-hearted devils, then, must those Peruvians and Mexicans be, if they do not fly with their arms open to embrace a system like this; and to throw aside that which has impaired their own morals. What wretches they must be, not to cast aside Popery and to strew their land with Protestant Bibles! Mr. COLLETT was asked whether he had observed that the

quantity of crime had increased of late years: to which he answered, "*undoubtedly very much.*"

We did not want his word for this. The fact was notorious enough; but here is evidence taken by a Committee of the House of Commons, and presented to the House, vouching for the *increase of crime*; and the Report of your Society declares to us that there has been an enormous *increase of Bibles*.

Upon another score the Parliamentary Reports and papers furnish some information well worthy of the attention of those whom you are calling to circulate Bibles in their country. One of the witnesses before Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S Committee said, distinctly, that he never knew any marriage take place amongst the labouring people *until the girl was with child*. There are whole volumes of Reports now before the House of Commons from parish officers, who complain most bitterly of the enormous *increase of bastards*; and to suggest the necessity of some new laws to be passed, to punish additionally these acts of bastardy; for, they seem to apprehend that, in a short time, there will be, amongst the common people, *no children but bastards!*

Now, Mr. Bishop, in the first

place, how finely this tallies with all the newfangled notions of Malthus and his monkey-like crew of disciples, who insist that there is a surplus population, *arising from premature marriages*. Even in the Report of my Lord JOHN RUSSELL, this notion is distinctly set forth. One of the evils of giving parish relief is described thus: "A surplus population is encouraged; men who receive but a small pittance know that they have only to marry, and that pittance will be augmented in proportion to the number of their children." Further on, the Report says, that an *intelligent witness* has stated the fact as to these premature marriages. Aye, Lord JOHN, but another witness, full as intelligent and much more worthy of belief, told you that he never knew of any marriages amongst these people *till the girl was with child*. The devil! Do you call that premature. I told Lord JOHN (but I dare say I told it him in vain, for I believe that Lord JOHN is a bachelor), that children, as he would find to his cost whenever he joined us married men, had *mouths*; and that they know how to make use of them, too, not only for the purpose of masticating food, but for squalling pretty lustily when they had

not a sufficiency of it, and in proper time, too. For a Committee of the Collective Wisdom, I think it was a drollish idea that a man not getting food enough for himself, would resort to the having of a family of children, in order that the parish might allow him food **FOR THEM**. However, we have here a pretty good proof, I think, in the evidence taken by Lord JOHN's Committee, and in the loud complaints of the parish officers: a pretty good proof that the notion about *premature marriages* is wholly unfounded.

But, Mr. Bishop, I now come back to the Bible Society. There has been a prodigious *increase of bibles*, and here we have proof that there has been an *increase of bastards* equally prodigious. Our great Prime Minister, who discovered that there was an overstock of food in the country, at the very moment when there were abundant proofs before Parliament that a very large part of the people were starving; this great Prime Minister of ours, who is also a great Bible-man, said at a Bible Meeting at Dover, that it was a glorious thing to say, that this was the "LAND OF BIBLES"; to which we may now add, I think, and "OF BASTARDS." The land of Bibles and of Bastards!

Tell the South Americans of this, Mr. Bishop: when your Society sends forth its packets, let them put on each this endorsement: "To the benighted in South America; to those whose moral energies have been impaired by the institutions of Popery, this enlightening and moralizing packet comes, from the land of Bibles and of Bastards, which is under a system which the Rev. ANTHONY COLLETT says, have made the common people so bad, that he fears that it would be difficult for them to acquire good habits, the bad ones are so firmly established." Let the Society send forth as many packets as they please, but let them not neglect to put upon each this endorsement.

And now, Mr. Bishop, in the way of conclusion, let me observe to you, that the time for bragging about Protestant Institutions is past, and particularly English, Irish, and Scotch Institutions. Peace has been attended with this benefit, at any rate: it has given us time to look into things which escaped our notice in the hurly-burly of war. While our Government was borrowing and spending eight hundred millions, its bawling and its clatter prevented us from hearing one another

speaking. Peace has made us turn our eyes inwards; and we behold things which many of us never dreamed to have been in existence. Some will say, *why tell these things to the world?* Because, in the first place, we must tell them to the world, or we cannot tell them to one another. In the next place, it is due to the world, that the truth should be known; and it is due to us too, that the world should know them; for all those are our friends and not our enemies, who are, or shall be, in hostility against any fraud, hypocrisy, and malignity by which we suffer. It is right that every nation upon earth should know the real state of the labourers of England, and of the Catholics of Ireland.

And so, Mr. Bishop RYDER, late of Gloucester, and now of Litchfield and Coventry, active and zealous member of the Bible Society, I heartily bid you farewell.

WM. COBBETT.

LORD COCHRANE.

To the Editor of the Morning Herald.

Kensington, 13th Sept. 1824.

SIR,

A PARAGRAPH, which appeared in your Journal of the 9th instant, and which escaped my notice

until yesterday, appears to me (my father being absent from town) to call for a remark or two from myself, which I trust you will have the goodness to insert. The subject is no insignificant one: it is that of the talked-of return of Lord Cochrane; of the manner and motives of that expected event; and of the conduct which, in certain respects, it is his Lordship's intention to observe after his return.

Before I proceed further, Sir, it will be best for me to repeat, with your permission, the paragraph which I have alluded to, and the words of which were these:—

“When Lord Cochrane was
“deprived of his rank in the
“British Navy, ordered to be
“despoiled of his honours, his
“Knighthood, banners of the
“Bath, &c. kicked out of Henry
“VII.'s chapel, after the memor-
“able verdict and sentence fol-
“lowing the Stock Exchange per-
“secution, his Lordship, among
“other things, was required to
“give up the medallion, &c. of
“the Order of the Bath; posses-
“sed by him as one of the
“Knights. This he declared he
“never would do, except into the
“King's own hands. Those ho-
“nours had resulted from Royal
“favour, and the King only should
“personally take from him such
“customary peculiarities of the
“Order as were in his power.
“The medal he accordingly kept;
“but it is now understood he has,

“by the recent arrivals from
“South America, returned the
“medal, with a letter addressed
“to the King, to be forwarded to
“His Majesty.—Lady Cochrane
“is now in this country, and Lord
“Cochrane is positively coming
“home; and it is inferred, from
“his Lordship having so sent the
“medal, as well as from the
“speech made by Sir J. Mackin-
“tosh, in the House of Commons,
“as to the propriety of restoring
“him, that Lord Cochrane has
“some expectation, in the event
“of his returning to England,
“that he would be restored to his
“rank in the British Navy. Lord
“Cochrane certainly returns home;
“and it is added, that he *feels so*
“*little indebted to “politics,”* as
“not to be likely to mingle in
“party feuds hereafter. The
“composition of the letter accom-
“panying the medal is spoken of
“in the highest terms.”

Accustomed as I have been, Sir, from the age of about eight years, to hear my Lord Cochrane held up as an object of great respect by my father; accustomed as I have been to know, for so many years, the firm attachment of my father to his Lordship; accustomed as I have been to hear him defend his Lordship against all his accusers, and knowing, as I do, what anxiety he has felt for the preservation of the character of his Lordship, I cannot but feel deep sorrow that it does appear, not merely from what is stated in this article, that it is become pos-

sible that Lord Cochrane should now come and bow down in this abject manner before his persecutors. It is here positively asserted, that *he is actually and certainly coming home*. This may be said wholly without authority. The writer of the paragraph *may* know nothing at all about the matter. But, after what was said by Sir James Mackintosh, in the House of Commons, on the 21st of June last, it is impossible for any one, who has a regard for the fame of Lord Cochrane, not to entertain some fears that the above paragraph is not altogether incorrect; and, indeed, when we are told so positively that he is coming home, and see the letter described, which he is said to have written to the King, it is impossible not to fear that efforts have been making, at any rate, to induce him to crouch at the feet of those enemies against whom he vowed everlasting and open hostility.

However, Sir, with these matters, it is not much my business to meddle; it is an observation towards the close of the paragraph, and that observation alone, which has induced me to give you this trouble. The words I allude to are these: "it is added, that he

"feels so little indebted to POLI-

"TICS, as not to be likely to
"mingle in party feuds hereafter."

These words, Sir, amount to an assertion, that Lord Cochrane owes his misfortunes (if misfortunes they be) to his having meddled in matters of politics; that he owes the harassing which he has experienced from several quarters; that he owes his expulsion from the Navy; that he owes his degradation from the Knighthood of the Bath; that he owes that he is now reduced (if this paragraph speak truth) to creep to those by whom he had been trampled on and despised: that, in short, he owes to politics that he is not now an Admiral and a Knight of the Bath.

This paragraph, Sir, may proceed from some one who has no connexion whatever with Lord Cochrane. From himself, or from some one who had his consent to write it; to suppose that it can have proceeded from this source, is to suppose Lord Cochrane the most *ungrateful* of all mankind. If this had proceeded from him or from his authority, he must have remained for ever a by-word whenever the deepest of ingratitude was spoken of. But, for my part, I must be clearly understood that I am convinced it has not proceeded from his Lordship in

any way; indeed, if I could believe that it had, I should not consider the subject worthy of notice.

If Lord Cochrane return, Sir, and in the manner spoken of in this paragraph, it will be little matter, God knows, what he may think or do with regard to *politics*! He will be at perfect liberty "not to mingle in party feuds hereafter!" Those who meddle with politics would, in a case like this, take pretty good care not to meddle with him. But, though Lord Cochrane's friends are at full liberty to advise him to keep aloof from politics in future, they must not be suffered to do this flagrant injustice of imputing his misfortunes to politics. The very reverse Sir, is the strict and notorious truth. Until Lord Cochrane meddled with politics, he was comparatively unknown to the country. Those who had heard of him, had heard of him as a gallant, humane, and skilful officer of the Navy. But, he was a mere Captain of a frigate; and the people of Westminster gave him a name known to every creature in the kingdom. A second time they placed him in the lofty situation of being one of their Members; and that, too, not for his money; but because they deemed him, and justly deemed him, to be an honest Member of Parliament. They were indulgent enough not to object to his going abroad, and being upon profitable service while he was their Member.

Did politics, then, do him harm? Politics did not prevent him from being made a Knight of the Bath. In short, it is notorious that his career of promotion, that his *profitable stations at sea*, kept pace with his elevation as to politics.

And how did it end? His promotion was going on, and was in hand with his political celebrity to the last moment. A ship of the line was given him in 1812, and he had actually gone down the river and was on board of her, just about to sail for the coast of America, where he was to be **CAPTAIN OF THE FLEET**, during what was expected to be a most profitable war to the navy. Did politics do him harm, then? Did politics check his career, either in profit or in glory?

There, however, down at the *Nore*, ended his career in the British Navy. He came back to London to be *tried*; not for politics; not for any thing that he had done in conjunction with his *political friends*; but, on a charge (a false one I believe) arising out of his *connexion with stock-jobbers*. That charge, I firmly believe to have been wholly false: but, Lord Cochrane was compelled to acknowledge that he had been long and deeply engaged in stock-jobbing, a practice well known to be condemned in the severest terms by his political friends, and particularly by one friend, whose name it is wholly unnecessary for me to mention to the public.

Well, Sir, but his Lordship came to London to be tried, instead of going to America to be Captain of the Fleet. He was sentenced to imprisonment and pillory; he was turned out of the Navy; he was degraded from his rank as Knight of the Bath; expelled the House of Commons, and put into a prison. And what for? not for politics; not for his connection with politicians; but for his connexion with stock-jobbers. Had he let stock-jobbing alone,

he would have gone to the coast of America, would now have been an Admiral, a Knight of the Bath, and a Member for Westminster. And how did politics behave to him when he was at this lowest of all possible pitches? There he lay in a prison, degraded from all his ranks, and expelled the House of Commons. Did politics desert him? This writer says that "he feels *little indebted* to politics." Ingratitude such as this would be, never was before heard of. It was said in the House of Commons on his expulsion, that his *constituents* would have an opportunity of declaring *their* sentiments as to his guilt or innocence of the crime of which he had been convicted. Those constituents re-elected him unanimously! Did politics, did offended and injured "politics" desert him then? Refer, Sir, to the publications of that day; and look at the conduct of Sir Francis Burdett, of Major Cartwright, and of every other person; of the Westminster Committee, and of the whole of the people of that great and spirited city.

He thought proper to escape from the prison. He was tried for that escape, and sentenced to pay a fine of a thousand pounds. Was "politics" connected with escaping from the prison? No one, I believe, ever approved of his escape, any more than of his gambling in the funds. But, at his trial, Sir Francis Burdett sat by his side, and the people of Westminster generously came forward, paid the fine, and in a manner, too, the most honourable to him and the most galling to his foes; and when the Parliament opened, I saw the people, in a body, carry him in triumph into

Westminster-hall. I saw my father with him on this occasion; so far politics did not neglect him, I am conscious. Farther, I saw Mr. Hunt with him, and he, I believe, with his own hands assisted in putting him into the chair in which he was carried. It was not his brother officers of the Navy who took him from prison and sent him back into the House of Commons; and, most assuredly, it was not the family of Cochrane. It was politics, and politics alone, that prevented him from being a real outcast from the country. Legally he stood convicted of perjury, and had been sentenced to the pillory. He was deserted by every one but his political friends; if it had not been for the conduct of Sir Francis Burdett, and of the other persons and bodies of persons I have before mentioned, he would never have been heard of, any more than the commonest labourer in the country, since the year 1812. Can it be true, then, Sir, that "he feels *so little indebted to politics*"? or will this be said by any person who is not insensible of the cause to which Lord Cochrane owes that he has existed so long without dishonour?

I am afraid, Sir, I have trespassed too long upon your time; but, I trust, my letter will be found to contain its own apology.

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient and

Most humble Servant,

WM. COBBETT, JUN.

TO
WILLIAM COBBETT, ESQ.

Holt, Sept. 14, 1824.

SIR,

1. OBSERVING in your Register that you intend shortly to publish a work on the Planting and Management of Forest Trees, I am induced to trouble you with a few remarks which suggest themselves from the little experience I have had on the subject, hoping that they may be of some service to such of your readers as may intend to plant, either for ornament or profit.

2. In the year 1811, I planted a piece of land in this parish, of about five acres, on part of which my house now stands. The land had been recently inclosed under an Act of Parliament, and, at the time I planted, was covered with heath and whins. I caused large holes to be dug, in which I planted Scotch fir and a proper assortment of deciduous trees. The Scotch succeeded pretty well, but the other trees made no progress; and, although I yearly filled up the vacancies, I found at the end of four or five years that all the trees but the Scotch, with very few exceptions, were dead, or in a dying state.—I then had all the ground trenched, and the vacancies filled up with oak, ash, chestnut, elm, and trees of that description, and have kept the land regularly hoed and free from weeds ever since.—The consequence has been, that the last-mentioned trees have made such a rapid growth, that I have been enabled to clear away the greatest part of the fir, and the remain-

der must all be taken out in two or three years more, to give room to the other trees. One mountain-ash, which had escaped the deadly effect of the heath and whins, gave a decided proof of the advantages of trenching and keeping the land clean. This tree had barely kept alive, not making more than two or three inches of wood in a year; but in the year following the trenching, it threw out two leading shoots, the smallest of which I cut off at the Michaelmas, when it measured six feet two inches, the growth of one year.

In the Spring of 1819, I planted another piece, containing about half an acre, adjoining the above. This land was trenched two feet deep, and has since been kept perfectly clear, and so great is the advantage of preparing the land properly in the first instance, that in two or three years these trees, I am convinced, will be much superior to those planted eight years before, although those first planted have had the benefit of hoeing during the last seven or eight years. It is worthy of remark too, that in this last plantation, the deciduous trees have far outstripped the Scotch in growth; and I believe it is universally the case, that where land is properly prepared, and kept clean, deciduous trees will make much more wood than firs; and that where the hole digging system is adopted, (unless the land be very good) the firs are the only trees which will succeed.

4. The same year in which my first plantation was made, two other plantations were made upon land of the same description, not an hundred yards distant from

mine. One by Mr. Gurney, and the other by my friend Mr. Hardy, of Letheringsett. Mr. Gurney's land was ploughed up very deep with a four-horse plough; and large holes were dug among the heath in Mr. Hardy's. A good assortment of forest trees was planted in both, but Mr. Hardy three or four years afterwards trenched his land (for the same reason which had induced me to trench mine) and filled up the vacancies. Mr. Hardy has since kept his land regularly hoed every year, while in that of Mr. Gurney the heath and whins have been suffered to grow, and are now some feet in height. The consequence is, that Mr. Hardy has now a fine flourishing plantation of forest trees, while in Mr. Gurney's (which is divided from Mr. Hardy's by the road only) there are scarcely any living, except Scotch firs and a few larch, the more valuable trees being nearly all dead.

5. A plantation made by Mr. Mott, about half a mile further on towards Cromer, where the land was properly ploughed and planted, but has been neglected since, has produced the same result; and the same observation will apply to plantations at Sherringham, adjoining the Cromer road, made by the late Mr. Upcher some years before, where nothing but scrubby Scotch firs are now to be seen peeping out above the heath and whins, which are growing in great luxuriance, although plenty of other trees were originally planted with the Scotch.

6. Different motives operate with different gentlemen, to prevent their keeping young plantations clean. Some think it not

only unnecessary, but injurious to the young plants: the weeds, they say, keeping the land moist, and shading the roots of the plants from the heat of the sun, while stirring the ground lets in the drought. Others object to the expense (about 16s. an acre per annum for three years), and almost all, I believe, are apprehensive that by keeping the land free from weeds the cover for game would be destroyed.

7. As to the first of these objections, nothing can be more palpably erroneous. It is well known that nurserymen spare no pains or expense to keep their ground free from weeds; and gardeners invariably do the same, as the most effectual means of promoting the growth of their plants. It must be evident that every weed which is suffered to encumber the ground where any plants are growing, must rob those plants of part of the nourishment which they would otherwise receive; and that land which is suffered to get hard cannot imbibe a tenth part of the moisture which it would receive if the surface were kept in an open and loose state by the hoe.—It is quite a mistake, too, to suppose that stirring land in dry weather lets in the drought. On the contrary, it is the only effectual means of keeping the land in a moist state; the loose mould detached by the hoe operating as a shade upon the soil beneath. Let any one lay sand, about two inches thick, upon a piece of broken ground, and in the hottest weather moisture will be found below; while the ground adjoining, not shaded by the sand, will, if not pulverized, be hard and dry for nearly a foot in depth; and hoe-

ing, I maintain, produces the same effect as the sand. As to any other shade than that produced by hoeing, the plants want none; and the more powerful the sun, the faster they will grow, even upon the lightest soils.

8. As to the expense of hoeing, what can be the object of 16s. an acre, for three years, compared with the difference in value between a good and a bad plantation—between fine growing plants of oak, ash, and chesnut, and rascally Scotch fir. Most gentlemen plant for future profit. Planting, we all know, cannot be done in *any way* without expense, and if the cost which will insure a profitable crop be spared, the object is entirely defeated, and the money which is expended wholly thrown away.

Better, therefore, not to plant at all than plant ineffectually. It would be quite as reasonable for a farmer to incur all the cost of preparing his land for turnips, and then to lose his crop, rather than be at the expense of hoeing it, as it is for a gentleman to lay out his money in putting trees into the ground, and then refuse to lay out such an additional sum as is *absolutely necessary* to make them productive.

9. The objection about game is not a bit more tenable than the others. I admit that heath and whins will afford better cover than land in a clear state, but this will not last many years under Scotch firs, which it is well known will, when they completely cover the ground, destroy all vegetation beneath them. A good permanent cover is not to be had in a plantation without *underwood*, and this cannot be made to grow

amongst heath and ling, nor without the ground being kept perfectly clean. To hoe young plantations is, therefore, not less necessary, to obtain a good cover for game, than it is to ensure a profitable crop of timber.

10. Should these observations be thought worthy of the notice of your readers, I will, in another letter, make a few remarks upon the advantage of manuring land for Forest Trees, and on a method of obtaining a crop of vegetables for cattle food, in the first year sufficient to pay great part of the expense of planting.

I remain,

Sir, respectfully,

Your most obedient Servant,

WM. WITHERS JUN.

COTTAGE ECONOMY.

A NEW EDITION of this Work is just published, price 2s. 6d.—It contains several additions, and particularly full instructions relative to the *preparation of straw for plat*.

COBBETT'S FRENCH GRAMMAR.

A FRENCH GRAMMAR; OR, *Plain Instructions for the Learning of French.* Price Five Shillings.

All that I shall ask of the Public is, that those who are expending, or have been expending, money, for the purpose of obtaining a knowledge of the French Language, for themselves, or for their children: all I ask is, that these persons will first *read steadily through* all that they find in the first fifty pages of *any other French Grammar*; and that they

will then *read steadily through* the first fifty pages of my Grammar. If this were done by *all* such persons, there would, I am convinced, be but **ONE** French Grammar in use, in a very short time.— Any person, who has never studied French at all, will be able, by such reading, to form a competent judgment. He will find, that, from other Grammars, he can, by such reading, get *no knowledge at all* of the matter; while, from mine, he will get at *some knowledge* of it. Those, who understand the subject, I request to compare what they find in my Grammar on those difficult parts, the IMPERSONALS, the TWO PAST TIMES OF THE VERBS, and the PARTICIPLES: I request them to compare these parts of my Grammar with what they find, as to the same matters, in *any other* Grammar.

WM. COBBETT.

TIMBER-TREES AND UNDERWOOD.

I HAVE all my lifetime wanted to possess a book which should give me all the information necessary relative to Timber-Trees and Underwood; a book that should take me gently by the hand, and talk to me thus: "Now, mind, COBBETT, " this tree (taking the trees one by " one) grows to such a height, and " to such a size; the wood is of " such a quality, and is put to " such and such uses; the seed of " this tree grows thus and thus; " this is the shape of it; it is ripe " at such a time of the year; it " must be gathered thus; it must " be preserved thus; it must be " sown in this manner, and at such " and such seasons; the young " plants must be treated thus; and " when fit to plant out, they must " be planted in this manner, and

" in such and such sorts of ground; " and the ground must be thus " prepared. As the trees grow " they must be pruned in such and " such a manner. When the " Timber or Underwood arrives " at perfection, such and such is " the way to go to work to cut it " down, and to dispose of it." I have all my life wanted a book to talk to me in this sort of way, but I have never yet found one. I have found one book to treat of one part of the matter, another to treat of another part of the matter, another of another part, and so on; so that, it requires a whole parcel of books to come at any thing like a competent knowledge relative to Trees and Underwood. As I have gone along for the last twenty years or thereabouts, I have been making notes, which were destined to become a book. That book I am now arranging for the press under the following title; and, I flatter myself that it will be found to be a book of great utility to all owners or planters of Woodlands:

THE WOODLANDS;

Or, a Treatise on the Preparing of Ground for Planting, on the Planting, the Cultivating, the Pruning, and the Cutting Down, of Timber-Trees and Underwoods; describing the usual size, the nature and uses of each Tree, the Seed of each, the time and manner of Collecting, the manner of Preserving and of Sowing the Seed, and also the manner of Managing the Young Plants until fit to plant out; the Trees being arranged in Alphabetical order, and the List of them, containing those of America, as well as those of England, or already introduced into England, and the English, French, and Botanical Name being prefixed to each Tree.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending 4th September.

<i>Per Quarter.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Wheat	57	8
Rye	34	4
Barley	32	1
Oats	23	2
Beans	35	11
Peas	38	8

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, 4th September.

<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>£.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Wheat.. 5,764 for 15,856	13	3	Average, 55	0	
Barley... 421.... 608	6	4	.....28	10	
Oats.... 3,722.... 4,505	15	6	.....24	8	
Rye 26.... 32	10	0	.....25	0	
Beans .. 610.... 1,069	11	10	.....35	0	
Peas.... 125.... 229	13	4	.....36	8	

Friday, Sept. 10.—The arrivals of all sorts of English Grain this week are small: of Flour the quantity is tolerably good, and there is a good supply of foreign Oats. Prime dry samples of Wheat are scarce, and rather dearer, but other sorts are unaltered. Barley, Beans, and Peas have no variation from Monday. Oats sold with tolerable freedom to-day; and the prices of good sweet Horse Corn rather exceeded Monday's terms.

Monday, Sept. 13.—There were short supplies of all sorts of English Grain last week, but a tolerably good quantity of Flour, also a good arrival of Foreign Oats. This morning there are only small supplies of all sorts of Corn fresh up. Most of our Millers being out of stock, and the New Wheat coming middling in quality, they were induced to purchase more freely than of late, and the best samples sold at an advance of 2s. per qr. on the terms of this day se'nnight, but the trade became more slack towards the close of the market.

Barley is scarce, and 1s. to 2s. per quarter higher. Beans are more in demand, and they are also 1s. to 2s. per qr. dearer. New Boiling Peas do not come fine in quality, and that article is advanced 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Grey Peas sell freely at the annexed quotations. There has been a tolerable free demand for Oats to-day, and the prices of fine sweet Horse Corn are 1s. per qr. higher, but other qualities are not dearer, though better in sale. Flour is unaltered.

Price on board Ship as under.

Wheat, red, (old)	40s. to 52s.
—— white, (old)....	44s. — 64s.
—— red (1824).....	40s. — 44s.
—— fine	45s. — 50s.
—— superfine.....	52s. — 55s.
—— white	42s. — 45s.
—— fine	47s. — 56s.
—— superfine.....	58s. — 63s.
Flour, per sack	50s. — 55s.
—— Seconds	45s. — 50s.
—— North Country ..	42s. — 45s.

ACCOUNT OF WHEAT, &c. ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF LONDON,

From September 6 to September 11, both inclusive.

Whence.	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Beans.	Flour.
Aberdeen .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Aldbro' .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Alemouth .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arundel .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Banff .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Berwick .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Boston .....	....	8	....	2085	....	....
Bridport .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Carmarthen .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Clay .....	....	....	....	....	....	500
Dundee	175	....	....	....	....	....
Colchester	120	....	350	....	90	883
Harwich	475	....	20	....	150	60
Leigh....	613	....	....	....	....	20
Maldon ..	575	....	38	30	72	967
Exeter .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gainsbro' .....	....	....	....	....	....	100
Grimsby .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hull	87	....	....	....	....	435
Inverness .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ipswich	82	30	420	....	83	150
Kent	617	....	22	....	144	1310
Leith	254	....	....	....	....	....
Liverpool .....	....	....	....	400	....	....
Lynn	100	....	....	....	....	125
Newhaven .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Plymouth	79	....	....	....	....	....
Southampton .....	....	....	110	....	....	....
Southwold .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Selby .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stockton .....	....	....	....	....	....	250
Weymouth .....	....	....	10	....	....	....
Wisbeach	30	....	....	....	....	....
Woodbridge	575	....	50	....	41	120
Yarmouth	109	....	....	....	....	1450
Belfast .....	....	....	....	485	....	....
Limerick .....	....	....	....	155	....	....
Sligo .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Waterford .....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Youghall .....	....	....	....	505	....	....
Foreign .....	....	....	....	12830	....	....
Total	3821	38	1020	16490	580	6370

Aggregate Quantity of other kinds of Pulse imported during the Week :

Rye, — ; Pease, 195 ; Tares, — ; Linseed, 1500 ; Rapeseed, 840 ;

Brank, — ; Mustard, 206 ; Flax, 20 ; and Seeds, 118 quarters.

Total Quantity of Corn returned as
Sold in the Maritime Districts, for
the Week ended Sept. 4.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	32,850	Oats	9,600
Rye	113	Beans....	1,266
Barley ..	1,084	Peas.....	371

Monday, Sept. 13.—The arrivals
from Ireland last week were 12,223
firkins of Butter, and 594 bales of
Bacon; and from Foreign Ports,
4787 casks of Butter.

City, 15th September, 1824.

BACON.

The consumption is nearly at an
end for the present season; but there
is still a good deal coming, and yet to
come from Ireland. Landed, 53s. to
56s.

BUTTER.

On Board: Carlow, 79s. to 81s.;
Waterford, 77s. to 78s.; Limerick,
75s.—Landed: Carlow, 82s. to 84s.;
Waterford, 78s. to 80s.; Limerick,
78s.; Dutch, 76s. to 84s.

CHEESE.

Fine old Cheshire, 84s. to 90s.;
Middling, 74s. to 80s.; Double Glou-
cester 62s. to 65s.; Single 48s. to
58s.

Price of Bread.—The price of the
4lb. Loaf is stated at $9\frac{1}{2}d.$ by the
full-priced Bakers.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Sept. 13.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	2	to	4 0
Mutton	3	4	—	4 4
Veal	4	6	—	5 6
Pork	4	0	—	5 0
Lamb	4	4	—	5 2

Beasts 3,229 | Sheep ... 24,400
Calves..... 232 | Pigs..... 140

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	2	8	to	3 8
Mutton.....	3	4	—	4 0
Veal	3	4	—	5 4
Pork	4	0	—	6 0
Lamb	3	8	—	5 0

LEADENHALL (Sept. 13).
Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	2	6	to	3 4
Mutton.....	3	0	—	4 0
Veal	3	8	—	5 0
Pork	4	0	—	5 4
Lamb	4	4	—	5 0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay ..	60s. to	105s.
Straw...	50s. to	60s.
Clover..	80s. to	120s.
St. James's.—Hay.....	60s. to	120s.
Straw...	48s. to	63s.
Clover..	80s. to	126s.
Whitechapel. Hay ..	70s. to	105s.
Straw.	50s. to	58s.
Clover.	80s. to	126s.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

[By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Beans.			Pease.		
	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.	s.	to s.	d.
Aylesbury	52	64	0	33	38	0	21	24	0	37	42	0	37	40	0
Banbury	50	56	0	33	36	0	25	26	6	40	42	0	0	0	0
Basingstoke	50	59	0	0	0	0	23	25	0	38	43	0	0	0	0
Bridport.....	44	60	0	28	30	0	23	27	0	40	42	0	0	0	0
Chelmsford.....	48	64	0	32	36	0	20	26	0	32	34	0	32	35	0
Derby	56	61	0	30	33	0	23	27	0	40	46	0	0	0	0
Devizes.....	46	66	0	28	33	6	25	30	0	40	45	0	0	0	0
Dorchester.....	42	62	0	27	30	0	25	28	0	36	42	0	0	0	0
Exeter.....	64	70	0	28	33	0	18	24	0	48	0	0	0	0	0
Guildford	48	69	0	32	36	0	24	30	0	38	40	0	37	41	0
Henley	50	68	0	32	36	0	22	26	0	38	42	0	40	0	0
Horncastle.....	48	54	0	32	34	0	16	20	0	34	36	0	0	0	0
Hungerford.....	42	62	0	26	30	0	22	28	0	36	42	0	0	0	0
Lewes	54	64	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0
Lynn	40	53	0	28	31	0	18	20	0	33	35	0	0	0	0
Newbury	50	65	0	32	34	0	24	31	0	40	44	0	37	40	0
Newcastle	44	66	0	28	32	0	25	30	0	36	42	0	38	44	0
Northampton....	50	56	0	33	36	0	21	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nottingham	56	0	0	32	0	0	22	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0
Reading	50	68	0	0	0	0	21	31	0	41	44	0	40	42	0
Stamford.....	45	57	0	30	33	0	23	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swansea	59	0	0	28	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Truro	61	0	0	34	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uxbridge	54	72	0	33	38	0	21	28	0	37	40	0	38	42	0
Warminster.....	42	60	0	27	36	0	22	27	0	40	52	0	0	0	0
Winchester.....	58	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yarmouth.....	40	54	0	28	29	0	18	20	0	0	0	0	28	30	0
Dalkeith*	24	32	0	20	25	0	14	21	0	17	19	0	18	21	0
Haddington*	27	32	0	19	25	0	15	22	0	19	22	6	18	22	0

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

Liverpool, Sept. 7.—With a continuation of fine weather for the harvest, Wheats were extremely heavy of sale throughout the past week, although at a further reduction in value of 3d. to 6d. per 70 lbs. Oats also declined 1d. to 2d. per bushel. And at the market of this day, sales of each description of Grain were exceedingly limited at the decline noted on Wheat and Oats. A few small parcels of very good New Wheat from the east coast of Ireland were readily disposed of at 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. per 70 lbs., and Oats of similar description at 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per 45 lbs.

Imported into Liverpool from the 31st August to the 6th September, 1824, inclusive:—Wheat, 2,675; Barley, 105; Oats, 1,989; Malt, 3,222; and Beans, 160 quarters. Flour, 323 sacks, of 280 lbs. American Flour, 540 barrels.

Norwich, Sept. 11.—Not many samples of New Wheat were shewn to-day; those shewn fetched from 50s. to 53s. per quarter. Barley was higher, being from 28s. to 33s. per quarter; and should the present showery weather continue, no doubt Barley will be 38s. per quarter next week. Oats, 20s. to 25s.; Grey Peas, 28s. to 33s. per quarter.

Bristol, Sept. 11.—The business done last week at this place in the Corn Markets is so trifling, and the alterations in prices so little, that last week's quotations may be considered nearly correct. The samples of New Wheat are fair in quality, and sell at from 6s. to 6s. 9d. per bushel.

Birmingham, Sept. 9.—The Millers are lightly stocked with Wheat: the supply a small one, and the weather rainy. Wheat therefore realized 3d. to 4d. per 60 lbs. upon the currency of this day se'nnight; Beans about 1s. per quarter. Old Barley scarce, and in good demand for both malting and grinding purposes. Old Oats, of Irish and Foreign growth, are plentiful, and support recent prices: there are but few of our own production; some new ones appeared, the quality and condition good, weighing 41 to 42 lbs. per Winchester, which sold at about 24s. per qr. Flour, 1s. to 2s. per sack lower. Malt and Peas as last noted.

Ipswich, Sept. 11.—We had to-day a very short supply of all Grain, and in consequence of the alarming nature of the weather for finishing harvest, prices were considerably advanced, as follow: Wheat (New), 50s. to 58s.; ditto, (Old), 42s. to 53s.; Barley, 30s. to 34s.; Peas (New), 29s. to 31s.; and Oats, 18s. to 24s. per quarter.

Wisbech, Sept. 11.—The samples of New Wheat rather increase to-day: the best sorts were rather higher in price, say up to 56s. per qr.; second sorts much as heretofore. Old Wheats a trifle higher.

Wakefield, Sept. 10.—The arrivals of Wheat this week are only moderate; the trade continues to rule dull, but there is less disposition to force sales than of late, and last week's prices are maintained. A few samples of New were offered, which sold at 61s. to 62s. per quarter. Oats are more plentiful, and prices rather lower. Shelling has been heavy sale, but the value remains the same. No alteration in other articles.—Wheat, new and old, 46s. to 62s.; Barley, 24s. to 36s.; Beans, new and old, 36s. to 42s. per qr. 63 lbs. per bushel; Potatoe Oats, 26s. to 28s. per qr.; Meal Oats, 11½d. to 12½d. per stone of 14 lbs.; Shelling 32s. to 35s. per load of 261 lbs.; Malt, 37s. to 39s. per load of 6 bushels; Flour, 44s. to 46s. per sack of 280 lbs.; and Rapeseed, 24l. to 26l. per last.

Malton, Sept. 11.—In consequence of the rainy weather putting off harvest, very little Corn comes to market. Prices rather lower.—Wheat, 56s. to 64s. per quarter, five stone per bushel. Oats, 10½d. to 11d.: Old ditto, 12d. to 12½d. per stone.

**AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of
England and Wales, for the Week ended Sept. 4, 1824.**

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London*	60	9	30	5	24	1
Essex	61	2	34	6	26	7
Kent.....	60	0	34	1	23	1
Sussex.....	61	5	32	0	27	0
Suffolk	53	1	28	5	23	10
Cambridgeshire.....	48	7	31	0	20	8
Norfolk	52	0	30	2	24	11
Lincolnshire	53	8	31	6	20	9
Yorkshire	57	9	0	0	21	3
Durham	62	4	0	0	30	6
Northumberland	54	5	33	5	25	11
Cumberland	49	4	34	9	28	10
Westmoreland	55	6	38	0	27	5
Lancashire	56	9	0	0	22	11
Cheshire	59	1	0	0	22	11
Gloucestershire.....	59	11	37	0	28	0
Somersetshire	62	3	38	0	21	6
Monmouthshire	60	7	0	0	0	0
Devonshire.....	60	11	33	4	22	11
Cornwall.....	55	9	36	1	25	5
Dorsetshire	57	8	28	0	24	9
Hampshire	56	11	33	2	23	6
North Wales	63	8	40	8	26	11
South Wales	60	10	34	2	26	0

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Sep. 11.—We had a very moderate show of Sheep and Cattle at market to-day. The Sheep and Lambs met with a ready sale; Lambs fetching from 18s. to 26s. 6d. per head; fat Beef, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 3d.; fat Mutton, 6s. to 5s. 6d. per stone of 14lbs.

Horncastle, Sept. 11.—Beef, 6s. 6d. to 7s. per stone of 14lbs.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d.; Lamb, 6d. to 8d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

Malton, Sept. 11.—Meat in the shambles:—Beef, 4½d. to 6d.; Mutton, 4½d. to 5½d.; Lamb, 4½d. to 5d.; and Veal, 5½d. to 7d. per lb. Fresh Butter, 13d. to 15d. per lb.; Salt ditto, 41s. to 42s. per firkin. Bacon Sides, 7s. 6d.; Hams, 9s. per stone.

At *Morpeth*, on Wednesday, there was rather a short supply of Cattle, but a full market of Sheep and Lambs. There being many inferior, fat sold readily at last week's prices. Beef, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; Mutton, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.; and Lamb, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 10d. per stone, sinking offal.

Banbury Great Market was not fully attended, (being a fine day.) Beef was rather dull sale, at 5d. to 5½d. per lb. Mutton sold rather better, especially wether Sheep, which made nearly or quite 6d. per lb.; a large proportion of the Sheep penned were Ewes, of these the greater part were sold at prices equal to what have been obtained of late.

Skipton Cattle Market, Sept. 7.—Our Fair to-day was tolerably supplied with fat Beasts, Sheep and Lambs. There were a number of buyers, in consequence of which there was a brisk sale, at a trifling advance.

York Wool Market, Sept. 9.—There was a moderate supply of Wool to-day, but not many buyers, which caused a lingering market; the prices nominal.

HOPS.

Price of HOPS per Cwt. in the
Borough.

Monday, Sept. 13.—The picking partially commenced last week, but will be general this; about 20 Pockets New Hops have come to market, and for first pickings the quality may be stated as good. Prices sold from 100s. to 120s.; the duty has declined

to 160,000*l.*, and few in favour of that sum.

Maidstone, Sept. 9.—We have nothing this week to notice about the Hops, particularly as they remain much the same as in our last report. The picking generally begins to-morrow, as the Hops are getting forwarder than expected, and the red mould is more talked of.